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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/723,408

11/25/2003

Hue Scott Snowden

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KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.
401 NORTH LAKE STREET
NEENAH, WI 54956

EXAMINER

PIZIALI, ANDREW T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1771

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

01/19/2007

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 01/19/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Kimberly-Clark.Docket@kcc.com
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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/723,408	SNOWDEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Andrew T. Piziali	1771	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 23,25,28-31,33-37,39 and 40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23,25,28-31,33-37,39 and 40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 August 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/11/2006</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/11/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 23, 25, 28-31 and 33-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,145,727 to Potts et al. (hereinafter referred to as Potts) in view of USPN 5,023,130 to Simpson et al. (hereinafter referred to as Simpson).

Regarding claims 23, 25, 28-31 and 33-37, Potts discloses a topically treated nonwoven fabric laminate comprising a first surface and a second opposing surface wherein the first surface comprises a repellant agent (see entire document including column 17, line 62 through column 18, line 5). Potts discloses that the repellant agent may be present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 15 weight percent (column 6, lines 18-33). Potts also discloses that the nonwoven fabric may be a spunbond/meltblown/spunbond fabric laminate (column 17, line 62 through column 18, line 5).

Art Unit: 1771

Potts discloses that the repellant may be any of a variety of fluoropolymers (column 13, lines 27 through column 14, line 37), but Potts does not specifically disclose whether any of the fluoropolymers are non-ionic. Simpson discloses that ZEPEL 7040 is a non-ionic fluoropolymer repellant additive that is known in the repellant nonwoven fabric art (see entire document including column 10, lines 55-64). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the repellant additive from any suitable repellant material, such as a non-ionic fluoropolymer, such as ZEPEL 7040, as taught by Simpson, because it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability and desired characteristics.

Regarding claim 25, Potts discloses that the nonwoven fabric may be a medical fabric (column 17, lines 47-61).

Regarding claims 28-31 and 34-36, Potts does not disclose the specific hydrostatic head value or alcohol repellency of the treated nonwoven fabric, but considering that the fabric taught by the applied prior art is identical to the claimed treated nonwoven fabric (spunbond/meltblown/spunbond laminate coated on one surface with an antistatic agent and the other surface with a non-ionic fluoropolymer repellant), it appears that the fabric inherently possesses the claimed properties.

The Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly

Art Unit: 1771

or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977).

Regarding claim 33, Potts discloses that an antistatic agent may not be present (column 10, lines 33-47) (reads on the claimed less than 0.05 weight percent).

4. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,145,727 to Potts in view of USPN 5,023,130 to Simpson as applied to claims 23, 25, 28-31 and 33-37 above, and further in view of any one of USPN 4,000,233 to Gilbert or USPN 4,169,062 to Weipert.

Potts discloses that an antistatic agent may not be present (column 10, lines 33-47) (clearly reads on the claimed less than 0.05 weight percent), but Potts also discloses that the antistatic agent may be present in an amount of about 0.05 to about 15 weight percent (column 6, lines 18-33). About 0.05 weight percent is considered to read on the claimed less than 0.05 weight percent. Potts does not specifically mention an organic phosphate ester antistatic agent, but Gilbert and Weipert each disclose that it is known in the antistatic art to use an organic phosphate ester antistatic agent (see entire documents including column 1, lines 12-38 of Gilbert and Table II of Weipert). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the antistatic agent from any suitable antistatic composition, such as an organic phosphate ester, as taught by Gilbert and Weipert, because it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability and desired characteristics.

Art Unit: 1771

5. Claims 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,145,727 to Potts in view of USPN 5,023,130 to Simpson as applied to claims 23, 25, 28-31 and 33-37 above, and further in view of (to show inherency) USPN 5,296,282 to Evers.

Simpson discloses that ZEPEL 7040 is a known non-ionic fluoropolymer repellant, but Simpson does not appear to disclose the specific composition of ZEPEL 7040. Evers discloses that ZEPEL 7040 is a well-known perfluoroalkylethylacrylate repellent material (see entire document including column 3, lines 50-68).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 12/11/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The appellant asserts that the non-ionic fluoropolymer repellant agent (ZEPEL 7040) of Simpson is incapable of being melt extruded with polymeric material because USPN 6,297,304 to Raiford discloses that some fluorochemical additives are not suitable for incorporation into a polymeric melt prior to extrusion (column 1, lines 36-42). The examiner respectfully disagrees. Although some fluorochemical additives may not be capable of being melt extruded with polymeric material, the applicant has failed to show, or attempt to show, that ZEPEL 7040 is incapable of being melt extruded with polymeric material. To the contrary, Raiford discloses that ZONYL FTS is one fluorochemical additive that is indeed suitable for being melt extruded with polymeric material (column 2, lines 9-37). In addition, Potts discloses that ZONYL FTS, ZONYL TBC, and other DuPont fluoroadditives are indeed suitable for melt extrusion with polymeric material (see Additives J-S). Considering that ZEPEL 7040 is simply the old name

Art Unit: 1771

for ZONYL 7040 (see column 8, lines 53-58 of USPN 5,296,282), it is clear that ZEPEL 7040 is capable of being melt extruded with polymeric material.

The applicant asserts that Potts does not teach or suggest a “topically treated” nonwoven fabric. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Potts discloses that the additive migrates to the surface of the fibers (column 1, lines 18-30, column 6, lines 18-33, and column 10, lines 33-54). Therefore, the end result of the process is fibers with an additive on the surface. It is the examiner’s position that the article of the applied prior art is identical to or only slightly different than the claimed article. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The burden has been shifted to the applicant to show obvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The applied prior art either anticipated or strongly suggested the claimed subject matter. It is noted that if the applicant intends to rely on Examples in the specification or in a submitted declaration to show non-obviousness, the applicant should clearly state how the Examples of the present invention are commensurate in scope with the claims and how the Comparative Examples are commensurate in scope with the applied prior art.

Art Unit: 1771


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew T. Piziali whose telephone number is (571) 272-1541. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (571) 272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

atp

 1/4/07
ANDREW PIZIALI
PRIMARY EXAMINER